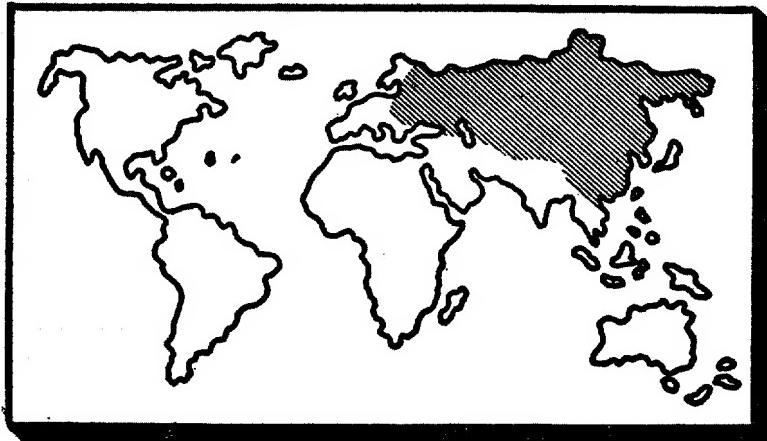


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# Statistical Review of East-West Trade 1956-57



Mutual Defense Assistance  
Control Act of 1951

ELEVENTH REPORT TO CONGRESS

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# Statistical Review of East-West Trade

## 1956-57

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**LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL**

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As the Administrator of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act), I am submitting herewith the Eleventh Semiannual Report on operations under the Act for the period July 1-December 31, 1957. This report supplements the detailed description presented in the Tenth Report entitled *East-West Trade Developments, 1956-1957*.



DOUGLAS DILLON,  
*Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.*

July 31, 1958

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## Summary of Free-World Trade With The Sino-Soviet Bloc, 1956-57

The value of trade between the free world and the Sino-Soviet bloc<sup>1</sup> totaled nearly \$6.3 billion in 1957, a new postwar high and an increase of 14.4 percent above the 1956 total, as shown below:

**FREE-WORLD TRADE WITH THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, 1956-57**  
[In millions of dollars]

Country	Exports to bloc		Imports from bloc		Total Trade	
	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>	1956	1957 <sup>1</sup>
Total Sino-Soviet bloc <sup>2</sup> -----	2,545.6	3,085.7	2,944.8	3,193.3	5,490.4	6,279.0
Percent increase 1957 over 1956-----		21.2		8.4		14.4
European Soviet bloc-----	2,111.4	2,555.2	2,287.3	2,555.9	4,398.7	5,111.1
Percent increase 1957 over 1956-----		21.0		11.7		16.2
European satellites-----	1,327.3	1,555.5	1,473.0	1,514.3	2,800.3	3,069.8
Percent increase 1957 over 1956-----		17.2		8.8		9.6
U. S. S. R.-----	784.1	999.7	814.3	1,041.6	1,598.4	2,041.3
Percent increase 1957 over 1956-----		27.5		27.9		27.8
Communist China-----	434.2	524.2	641.4	616.3	1,075.6	1,140.5
Percent increase 1957 over 1956-----		20.7		8-3.9		6.0

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary totals.

<sup>2</sup> Includes trade with Outer Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam, where data are available.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease.

SOURCE FOR ALL TABLES: International Economic Analysis Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Although total East-West trade registered a gain of about \$800 million in 1957, the rate of expansion declined by about 20 percent compared with the 1956 advance. Free-world exports to the bloc increased from over \$2.5 billion in 1956 to approximately \$3.1 billion in 1957, a rise of 21 percent. Imports from the bloc went up from \$2.9 billion in 1956 to roughly \$3.2 billion in 1957, an 8 percent increase.

Although free-world trade with the bloc constitutes only about 3 percent of total world trade, bloc trade is significant for some countries—Afghanistan, Iceland, Finland, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Iran—and for certain products, such as Icelandic fish, Burmese rice, Egyptian cotton, and Ceylonese rubber.

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, the Sino-Soviet bloc comprises the following: European Soviet satellites, which include Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Zone of Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania; U. S. S. R. including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania; Outer Mongolia; North Korea, beginning 1951; North Viet-Nam, beginning 1955; and China for which data since 1949 refer (as far as possible) to Mainland China, Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, and Tibet. The term "free world" refers to all nonbloc countries.

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Free-world trade with the European Soviet bloc moved upward from \$4.4 billion in 1956 to \$5.1 billion in 1957, a rise of over 16 percent. Trade between the free world and Communist China showed an increase of \$65 million, or 6 percent above the 1956 total. While free-world exports to Communist China climbed from \$434 million in 1956 to \$524 million in 1957—a rise of 21 percent—free-world imports from Communist China fell from \$641 million in 1956 to \$616 million in 1957—a decline of 4 percent.

The total trade of the 15 COCOM<sup>2</sup> countries with the Sino-Soviet bloc amounted to \$3.1 billion in 1957, as compared with nearly \$2.9 billion in 1956. COCOM trade with the European Soviet bloc rose from \$2.4 billion in 1956 to \$2.8 billion in 1957, while COCOM trade with Communist China decreased from \$429 million to \$414 million during the same period. COCOM exports to Communist China went up from \$204 million in 1956 to \$209 million in 1957, a \$5 million increase as against a \$21 million decline in COCOM imports, which went down from \$225 million to \$204 million.

The following tables present detailed East-West trade statistics:

TABLE 1.—TOTAL FREE-WORLD TRADE AND FREE-WORLD TRADE WITH THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, ANNUALLY 1947-57  
[In millions of United States dollars]

Period covered	Total to world	Sino-Soviet bloc as percent of world	Total Sino-Soviet bloc <sup>1</sup>	European Soviet bloc	European satellites	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
Free-world exports							
Year 1947.....	48,567	4.1	2,005.7	1,333.5	856.5	477.0	672.2
Year 1948.....	53,784	3.7	1,968.5	1,434.2	900.7	535.5	534.3
Year 1949.....	65,131	3.0	1,666.7	1,342.6	914.2	428.4	324.1
Year 1950.....	66,480	2.7	1,544.8	1,092.7	791.6	301.1	452.1
Year 1951.....	76,501	2.2	1,688.5	1,242.3	854.8	387.5	446.2
Year 1952.....	73,778	1.9	1,438.2	1,165.7	682.4	483.3	272.5
Year 1953.....	74,757	1.9	1,388.8	1,101.4	677.9	423.5	287.4
Year 1954.....	77,662	2.3	1,767.1	1,472.7	896.0	576.7	204.2
Year 1955.....	84,320	2.5	2,077.0	1,759.7	1,158.1	601.6	317.3
Year 1956.....	93,566	2.7	2,545.6	2,111.4	1,327.3	784.1	434.2
Year 1957 (prel.).....	100,130	3.1	3,085.7	2,555.2	1,555.5	990.7	524.2
Free-world imports							
Year 1947.....	53,327	2.7	1,424.7	1,006.8	732.9	273.9	417.9
Year 1948.....	69,935	2.4	2,008.0	1,519.7	1,026.0	493.7	488.3
Year 1949.....	60,030	2.0	1,796.8	1,370.6	1,089.9	280.7	426.2
Year 1950.....	69,191	2.9	1,727.0	1,192.3	940.0	252.3	534.7
Year 1951.....	81,372	2.3	1,883.0	1,358.1	967.5	390.6	524.7
Year 1952.....	80,114	2.0	1,633.9	1,262.9	794.6	468.3	367.9
Year 1953.....	76,396	2.1	1,631.1	1,189.7	807.9	381.8	432.7
Year 1954.....	79,596	2.3	1,842.6	1,455.9	955.5	500.4	379.7
Year 1955.....	88,968	2.7	2,421.3	1,924.4	1,284.1	640.3	487.1
Year 1956.....	98,122	3.0	2,944.8	2,287.3	1,473.0	814.3	641.4
Year 1957 (prel.).....	106,960	3.0	3,193.3	2,555.9	1,514.3	1,041.6	616.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes trade with Outer Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam, where data are available.

Source for world totals: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*.

<sup>2</sup> The Coordinating Committee in Paris where the following 15 countries meet to adjust and coordinate their strategic trade controls: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

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TABLE 2.—TRADE OF FREE-WORLD AND COCOM COUNTRIES WITH THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, ANNUALLY 1947, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954–57

[In millions of United States dollars]

Trade by year with	Exports to bloc					Imports from bloc				
	Free world	All COCOM countries		European COCOM countries		Free world	All COCOM countries		European COCOM countries	
		Total value	Value	Percent of total value	Value		Total value	Value	Percent of total value	Value
<b>SINO-SOVIET BLOC</b>										
1947	2,005.7	1,268.5	63.2	494.2	24.6	1,424.7	686.4	48.2	448.3	31.5
1948	1,968.5	940.9	47.8	487.9	24.8	2,008.0	1,014.7	50.5	744.1	37.1
1950	1,544.8	636.2	41.2	527.2	34.8	1,727.0	997.9	57.8	716.8	41.6
1952	1,438.2	546.4	37.9	542.9	37.8	1,632.9	1,785.9	47.9	692.0	42.5
1954	1,767.1	838.7	47.5	802.4	45.4	1,842.6	958.2	52.0	854.7	46.4
1955	2,077.0	985.3	47.4	927.1	44.6	2,421.3	1,295.3	53.5	1,132.5	46.8
1956	2,545.6	1,357.2	53.8	1,198.3	47.1	2,944.8	1,607.5	51.2	1,316.5	44.7
1957	1,085.7	1,508.4	48.9	1,313.4	42.6	1,193.3	1,637.9	51.3	1,446.9	46.3
<b>EUROPEAN SOVIET BLOC</b>										
1947	1,333.5	785.8	58.9	410.2	30.8	1,006.8	504.4	50.1	390.3	38.8
1948	1,434.2	576.2	40.2	429.8	30.0	1,519.7	810.1	53.3	688.5	45.3
1950	1,092.7	533.4	48.8	502.4	46.0	1,192.3	732.0	61.4	641.6	53.8
1952	1,165.7	519.7	44.6	517.8	44.4	1,262.9	605.3	55.0	645.3	51.1
1954	1,472.7	761.7	51.7	744.5	50.6	1,455.0	824.5	56.6	770.6	52.9
1955	1,759.7	884.0	50.2	855.4	48.6	1,924.4	1,092.4	56.8	1,023.5	53.2
1956	2,111.4	1,153.6	54.6	1,064.5	50.4	2,287.3	1,266.4	55.4	1,180.1	51.6
1957	1,555.2	1,298.9	50.8	1,166.0	45.6	1,255.9	1,416.5	55.4	1,327.6	51.9
<b>EUROPEAN SATELLITES</b>										
1947	856.5	538.2	62.8	316.7	57.0	732.9	338.4	46.8	303.6	41.4
1948	900.7	448.3	49.7	334.4	37.0	1,026.0	484.6	47.2	452.6	44.1
1950	791.6	437.5	55.3	407.9	51.5	940.0	546.4	58.1	495.1	52.7
1952	682.4	335.3	49.2	335.6	48.9	704.6	398.4	49.9	366.1	46.0
1954	896.0	532.4	59.4	520.4	58.1	955.5	521.0	54.6	482.9	50.5
1955	1,158.1	643.0	56.5	619.4	53.5	1,284.1	602.2	53.9	644.1	50.2
1956	1,327.3	750.0	56.5	690.5	58.0	1,473.0	826.3	58.1	708.4	52.2
1957	1,555.5	889.6	57.2	782.0	50.3	1,514.3	837.9	55.3	781.0	51.6
<b>U. S. S. R.</b>										
1947	477.0	247.6	51.9	93.5	19.6	273.9	166.0	60.8	86.7	31.7
1948	538.3	127.9	24.0	95.4	18.0	493.7	325.5	56.9	235.9	47.8
1950	301.1	95.9	31.8	94.5	31.4	252.3	185.6	73.6	146.5	58.1
1952	483.3	184.4	38.1	184.2	38.1	468.3	298.9	63.8	279.2	59.6
1954	576.7	229.3	39.8	224.1	38.9	500.4	302.6	60.5	287.7	67.5
1955	601.6	241.0	40.1	236.0	39.2	640.3	400.2	62.5	379.4	59.3
1956	784.1	403.6	51.5	374.0	47.7	814.3	440.1	54.0	411.7	60.6
1957	1,099.7	409.3	40.9	384.0	38.4	1,041.6	578.6	55.5	546.6	52.5
<b>COMMUNIST CHINA</b>										
1947	672.2	482.7	71.8	84.0	12.5	417.9	182.0	45.6	58.0	13.9
1948	534.3	364.7	68.5	58.1	10.9	488.3	204.6	41.9	55.6	11.4
1950	452.1	102.8	22.7	34.8	7.7	534.7	265.9	49.7	75.2	14.1
1952	272.5	25.7	9.4	25.1	9.2	367.9	87.5	23.8	46.7	12.7
1954	294.2	77.0	26.2	57.9	19.7	379.7	126.7	33.4	84.0	22.1
1955	317.3	101.3	31.9	71.7	22.6	487.1	193.0	39.6	108.9	22.4
1956	434.2	203.6	46.9	133.8	30.8	641.4	225.0	35.1	135.3	21.1
1957	1,524.2	209.4	39.9	147.4	28.1	1,616.3	204.2	33.1	118.1	19.2

NOTE.—The Coordinating Committee in Paris coordinates strategic trade controls of the following countries: Total COCOM—United States, Canada, Japan, and European COCOM, i. e., Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy (including Trieste), Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, and United Kingdom. Data include trade with Outer Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam, where available.

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary total.

TABLE 3A.—EXPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES TO THE WORLD AND TO THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, 1956-57  
 [In millions of United States dollars]

Exports to—	World		Total Sino-Soviet bloc		European bloc		European satellites		U. S. S. R.		Communist China
	1956	1957	Value	Percent of world	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	
COCOM COUNTRIES, TOTAL	58,632.7	63,942.7	1,357.2	1,508.4	2.3	2.4	1,153.6	1,248.9	750.0	889.6	403.6
United States	19,077.5	20,809.7	11.2	86.3	1.1	1.1	11.2	86.3	7.4	81.8	3.8
Canada	4,871.6	5,048.4	74.4	32.8	1.5	1.6	71.9	31.3	46.9	19.8	25.0
Japan	2,500.6	2,858.1	73.3	175.9	2.9	2.7	6.0	15.3	5.2	6.0	.8
EUROPEAN COCOM COUNTRIES, TOTAL	32,203.0	35,226.5	1,198.3	1,313.4	3.7	3.7	1,064.5	1,163.0	690.5	782.0	274.0
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,162.5	3,186.0	99.6	88.4	3.1	2.8	78.2	66.2	46.5	38.0	31.7
Denmark	1,094.5	1,156.4	31.4	35.0	2.9	3.0	28.3	34.3	22.5	24.2	28.2
France	4,544.0	5,110.7	131.0	138.0	2.9	2.7	108.2	118.0	69.0	73.3	44.7
Germany, Federal Republic of	7,624.2	8,779.9	423.9	485.5	5.6	5.6	386.8	437.9	318.0	378.3	68.8
Greece	189.9	210.5	19.7	21.0	10.4	10.9	19.5	24.0	12.7	15.0	12.7
Italy	2,156.8	2,540.1	70.6	118.8	3.7	4.5	69.2	99.1	42.5	56.7	49.6
Netherlands	2,862.2	3,097.9	51.9	66.6	1.8	2.2	45.9	61.1	38.0	41.8	37.1
Norway	772.4	821.6	48.7	42.4	6.3	5.2	46.4	40.6	25.1	22.8	26.7
Portugal	299.8	281.0	5.4	4.5	1.8	1.6	5.1	4.2	1.8	1.8	41.8
Turkey	305.0	345.0	59.9	63.5	18.4	18.4	50.9	63.5	53.3	58.0	21.3
United Kingdom	9,231.7	9,638.4	247.2	251.2	2.7	2.6	217.0	217.1	60.5	72.1	156.5
OTHER EUROPE											145.0
Austria	849.1	978.5	117.5	143.2	13.8	14.6	110.1	135.4	96.2	108.0	13.9
Finland	773.9	838.0	211.5	241.6	27.3	28.8	204.0	235.3	55.5	72.3	27.4
Iceland	66.3	60.6	19.0	20.3	30.0	33.5	19.0	20.3	6.5	7.2	13.9
Sweden	1,945.0	2,142.7	74.9	106.2	3.9	5.0	68.8	73.9	42.3	57.6	13.1
Switzerland	1,448.5	1,562.3	75.0	89.0	5.9	5.7	39.7	45.6	37.8	42.1	6.0
Yugoslavia	323.3	395.1	78.3	108.9	24.2	27.6	73.9	104.8	73.9	55.9	42.2

	NEAR EAST AND AFRICA	FAR EAST	OCEANIA
Egypt.....	408.8	489.0	139.3
Ghana.....	233.4	257.3	17.5
Iran <sup>4</sup> .....	109.8	99.9	5.7
Israel.....	104.0	136.3	4.8
Lebanon.....	45.3	47.8	5.7
Morocco.....	339.1	324.6	2.7
Nigeria.....	375.9	354.4	4.7
Syria.....	145.0	158.4	6.5
Union of South Africa.....	1,156.5	1,253.7	6.6
Burma.....	242.7	210.1	34.7
Ceylon.....	364.3	353.1	38.5
Hong Kong.....	561.7	527.8	23.8
India.....	1,272.1	1,263.4	1,511.4
Indonesia.....	882.0	969.5	50.3
Malaya.....	1,330.9	1,362.7	23.6
Pakistan.....	340.2	386.7	42.2
Taiwan.....	118.3	148.3	20.4
Viet-Nam, Republic of.....	45.1	79.5	(*)
Australia.....	1,920.1	2,226.7	39.7
New Zealand.....	770.4	772.2	17.9
LATIN AMERICA			
Argentina.....	943.8	974.8	41.9
Brazil.....	1,482.0	1,391.6	39.5
Cuba.....	666.2	808.7	15.7
Uruguay.....	211.1	128.2	8.0

Note.—See note, table 2, for definition of COCOM countries. In this table exports include reexports for the following countries: Australia, Burma, Ceylon, Cuba, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Malaya, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, and the United States.

<sup>1</sup> Where applicable, includes exports to Outer Mongolia, North Korea, or North Viet-Nam by Japan, Union of South Africa, Hong Kong, and India.

<sup>2</sup> Less than \$30,000.  
<sup>3</sup> Not reported in the source.

<sup>4</sup> Data exclude petroleum and products.

<sup>5</sup> January-November only.

<sup>6</sup> Incomplete.

\* None.

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TABLE 3B.—IMPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES FROM THE WORLD AND FROM THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, 1956-57  
[In millions of United States dollars]

Importing country	Imports from		World		Total Sino-Soviet bloc		European bloc		European satellites		U. S. S. R.		Communist China	
			Value		Percent of world									
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957		
COCOM COUNTRIES, TOTAL	58,847.8	63,439.5	11,507.5	11,637.9	2.6	2.6	1,266.4	1,416.5	826.3	837.9	440.1	573.6	204.2	
United States	12,615.4	12,978.1	1,722.8	65.6	.6	.5	65.5	61.2	41.0	44.4	24.5	16.8	.2	
Canada	5,804.4	5,866.9	156.8	16.0	.3	.3	10.0	10.5	9.0	7.6	1.0	2.9	5.5	
Japan	3,229.7	4,283.6	1,102.4	110.4	.3	.2	10.8	17.2	7.9	4.9	2.9	12.3	80.5	
EUROPEAN COMM. COUNTRIES, TOTAL	37,198.3	40,310.9	11,316.5	11,445.9	.8	.5	8.6	1,180.1	1,327.6	768.4	781.0	411.7	546.6	
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,272.5	3,422.4	1,722.5	1,60.4	.2	.2	2.0	66.5	65.3	30.7	30.4	35.8	34.9	
Denmark	1,305.5	1,353.4	179.0	49.1	.3	.3	3.6	47.6	48.6	40.0	34.8	7.6	13.8	
France	6,553.1	6,169.8	129.8	147.4	.3	.3	2.4	115.0	133.4	49.6	67.3	65.4	66.1	
Germany, Federal Republic of	6,772.1	7,741.9	1,421.1	1,484.8	.6	.2	6.8	367.8	443.5	315.2	346.4	32.6	118.1	
Greece	463.7	523.9	21.5	30.5	.6	.6	21.4	30.6	16.6	19.9	4.8	10.6	53.2	
Italy	3,169.1	3,626.8	85.8	114.9	.4	.4	2.7	74.4	108.0	51.8	56.7	11.4	14.0	
Netherlands	3,712.5	4,105.1	104.5	87.2	.2	.2	2.1	93.1	77.4	50.9	37.9	22.6	51.3	
Norway	1,210.1	1,274.2	58.3	47.8	.8	.8	3.8	65.7	46.3	34.5	22.0	21.2	39.5	
Portugal	1,442.6	500.4	2.2	1.9	.6	.6	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.6	1.5	
Turkey	407.3	141.8	59.4	66.7	14.6	16.8	59.4	66.7	54.2	55.5	5.2	11.2	.3	
United Kingdom	10,889.8	11,441.6	312.4	346.2	2.9	3.0	277.2	306.3	122.9	108.5	164.3	197.8	35.2	
OTHER EUROPE													30.9	
Austria	973.8	1,128.4	95.1	117.4	.9	.8	10.4	93.0	116.1	85.8	93.7	7.2	21.4	
Finland	885.1	901.5	219.4	278.3	24.8	30.9	216.9	272.2	107.4	114.9	109.5	157.3	2.3	
Iceland	2,207.7	2,424.2	23.7	27.8	26.3	32.3	23.7	27.8	8.9	10.7	14.8	17.1	6.1	
Sweden	1,767.8	1,964.4	110.5	83.8	5.0	5.5	107.9	80.7	65.7	62.6	42.2	37.1	2.6	
Switzerland	474.1	661.2	109.1	149.6	4.8	5.1	56.1	47.9	46.1	39.2	10.0	8.7	12.5	
Yugoslavia									105.0	73.4	34.5	69.0	4.1	

NEAR EAST AND AFRICA								
Egypt.....	524.3	76.7	133.8	25.6	65.6	113.2	42.9	22.7
Ghana.....	248.5	270.4	26.5	35.9	9.7	4.8	6.6	6.6
Iran.....	273.4	314.1	43.7	8.5	11.4	26.5	35.9	10.0
Israel.....	266.1	285.7	9.5	9.9	3.7	8.5	3.3	8.5
Lebanon.....	444.3	405.8	24.5	17.9	5.7	9.4	7.5	7.7
Morocco.....	427.2	424.5	11.2	13.2	5.5	4.7	5.4	4.6
Nigeria.....	205.0	124.1	8.0	7.8	3.1	9.9	10.3	10.3
Syria.....	1,385.3	1,341.7	10.1	10.9	7.7	7.8	7.2	7.5
Union of South Africa.....								
FAR EAST								
Burma.....	197.4	296.1	37.5	32.6	18.9	15.3	20.1	12.2
Ceylon.....	342.3	378.9	29.7	19.7	8.7	5.2	2.1	1.4
Hong Kong.....	799.1	901.2	182.2	1204.5	22.8	22.7	52.5	2.6
India.....	1,715.5	61,916.1	73.7	670.3	6.1	4.1	70.2	20.9
Indonesia.....	888.1	797.0	44.7	33.4	5.2	4.2	14.5	6.4
Malaya.....	1,356.8	1,461.0	48.4	57.3	3.6	4.0	5.3	5.2
Pakistan.....	417.1	440.2	11.1	10.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	4.5
Taiwan.....	193.7	212.2	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.3
Viet-Nam, Republic of.....	217.6	288.5	.1	(3)	(8)	.1	(3)	(8)
OCEANIA								
Australia.....	1,719.6	1,089.3	14.5	14.4	.8	.9	8.7	8.1
New Zealand.....	659.2	735.3	2.3	2.5	.3	.3	1.5	1.4
LATIN AMERICA								
Argentina.....	1,127.6	1,310.4	459.3	11.3	5.9	9	58.2	31.5
Brazil.....	1,233.9	1,488.8	46.1	37.0	8.7	2.6	46.1	46.4
China.....	649.0	655.3	2.6	2.5	4	2.2	2.5	37.0
Uruguay.....	205.8	226.4	10.6	5.0	5.8	2.2	7.4	4.7

Note.—See note, table 2, for definition of Cocom countries.

<sup>4</sup>Incomplete.<sup>5</sup>January-September only.<sup>6</sup>January-November only.<sup>7</sup>Represents goods of Communist Chinese origin imported from Hong Kong.<sup>8</sup>Less than 0.05 percent.<sup>9</sup>Not reported in the source.

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TABLE 4A.—EXPORTS OF THE FREE WORLD AND EUROPEAN COCOM COUNTRIES TO THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, BY SELECTED COMMODITIES AND COMMODITY GROUPS, 1955-56.

[In millions of United States dollars]

Commodity and commodity group	Total Sino-Soviet bloc		European satellites				U. S. S. R.				Communist China			
	Free world		European COCOM countries		Free world		European COCOM countries		Free world		European COCOM countries		Communist China	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
Exports, total	12,077.0	12,545.6	927.1	1,198.3	1,158.1	1,327.3	619.4	690.5	601.6	784.1	236.0	374.0	317.3	434.2
Food, total	422.5	407.1	202.0	175.4	275.7	270.9	163.9	151.3	126.2	119.5	38.0	21.7	16.7	13.8
Live animals and meat	47.2	26.5	27.2	12.4	23.6	15.3	9.1	9.1	23.5	11.8	3.3	1.1	.3	.2
Butter	20.4	10.5	11.5	4.7	20.4	10.5	11.5	4.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Dairy products, other, and eggs	10.5	11.3	4.0	6.5	9.8	11.1	3.7	6.5	6	2.1	.3	.1	.1	.1
Fish and preparations	49.7	52.9	31.1	31.6	30.9	28.0	20.6	18.0	21.8	7.9	8.5	.1	.1	.1
Wheat and wheat flour	69.5	97.9	42.8	35.1	69.4	74.0	42.8	33.1	23.8	15.1	(*)	(*)	12.6	5.8
Rice	31.1	31.3	.6	(*)	9.5	10.4	.6	(*)	9.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Cereals and preparations, other	36.6	36.4	8.2	24.0	19.2	35.0	8.2	24.0	(*)	1.3	(*)	(*)	.1	.1
Fruits and vegetables	49.2	54.8	36.3	39.6	33.4	35.5	29.6	29.6	13.4	18.7	6.7	9.7	.1	.1
Sugar and preparations	62.5	26.4	15.6	4.4	11.0	5.0	4.6	2.0	48.1	14.2	11.0	(*)	3.4	7.6
Cocoa and preparations	25.6	18.0	4.1	3.5	12.9	12.1	4.0	3.5	3.5	5.8	(*)	(*)	.1	.2
Food, other	37.5	41.1	20.6	16.1	32.0	31.1	20.3	15.9	2.1	7.5	.3	.2	.1	.1
Beverages and tobacco, total	40.9	55.2	30.3	38.9	34.1	39.1	38.9	34.2	4.7	11.0	4.4	2.1	5.1	2.5
Crude materials, total	617.9	737.0	157.0	209.5	371.4	404.1	104.9	90.5	129.8	197.8	37.0	97.9	116.7	135.3
Hides, skins, and fur skins	46.4	49.3	8.0	8.7	30.5	32.6	7.4	8.5	15.7	16.5	.6	.2	.2	.1
Crude rubber, including synthetic	79.9	174.2	20.8	81.8	35.3	35.8	1.3	1.8	19.5	90.3	19.5	80.0	25.1	48.1
Wood, cork, pulp, and waste paper	77.1	90.1	10.2	10.5	46.6	55.1	7.0	7.5	29.6	33.9	3.2	2.7	.9	.9
Wool and other animal hair	139.1	121.6	54.1	84.2	68.6	68.9	32.4	25.5	21.6	6.9	2.5	2.1	31.1	20.4
Cotton	167.5	10.6	4.1	81.8	117.6	10.6	3.7	19.2	12.5	10.5	4	57.8	37.4	(*)
Synthetic fibers	20.3	28.0	12.6	17.1	12.6	12.5	6.9	6.0	7.3	14.9	5.5	10.5	.4	.2
Textile fibers, other, and waste	42.2	38.0	22.6	21.3	34.6	29.9	22.6	21.3	1.8	1.3	(*)	(*)	5.8	6.8
Crude fertilizers	3.8	4.4	(*)	3.8	4.2	6.1	4.4	(*)	4.2	4.2	.2	(*)	(*)	(*)
Crude minerals, other	6.3	8.6	3.4	4.2	6.1	8.1	3.4	2.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1	.1
Iron ore and concentrates	17.1	20.7	1.8	2.1	11.1	20.7	1.8	2.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nonferrous base metal ores and concentrates	3.1	7.2	1.8	3.2	5.6	5.6	1.2	1.8	2.8	4.8	.6	1.4	.2	.1
Crude materials, other	23.8	26.8	11.1	8.3	15.9	12.9	10.3	8.1	2.8	4.8	.7	.2	.5	.1
Mineral fuels and related materials, total	20.9	18.6	16.5	20.1	17.8	16.4	11.4	.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1	.1
Coal, coke, and briquettes	12.0	10.1	11.8	10.0	11.8	10.0	11.8	10.0	.2	.1	(*)	(*)	.1	.1
Crude petroleum and products	5.7	8.1	2.0	1.5	5.2	7.4	1.9	1.4	.3	.6	(*)	(*)	.1	.1
Gas and electric energy	3.2	.4	2.7	(*)	3.1	.4	.4	.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

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Fats and oils, total	45.3	35.9	26.7	29.5	17.8	21.5	15.1	17.8	22.0	14.1	11.5	5.5	11.7	11.7
Chemicals, total	195.6	220.7	114.1	144.4	93.7	102.9	63.9	73.0	5.3	12.5	4.0	8.9	105.3	46.2
Inorganic and organic chemicals	46.8	48.9	32.8	38.4	23.4	30.1	20.2	23.5	2.6	6.7	1.7	4.7	20.8	12.1
Dyeing, tanning, and coloring materials	50.5	33.0	19.2	16.0	27.4	26.5	11.4	13.6	.6	1.4	.6	22.5	5.1	7.4
Medicines and pharmaceuticals	18.3	20.1	11.6	13.5	8.3	10.3	5.9	7.7	.5	1.1	1.0	9.5	8.7	5.3
Manufactured fertilizers	46.2	68.2	27.5	45.1	7.3	8.8	7.3	8.6	(*)	1.6	1.5	2.6	38.9	59.4
Chemicals, other	33.8	50.5	22.0	31.4	27.3	27.2	19.1	19.6	1.6	3.3	1.5	4.9	20.0	20.2
Manufactured goods, total	396.2	641.0	230.5	377.4	247.9	329.6	168.1	231.8	101.5	191.6	56.6	118.0	46.8	119.8
Wood and cork manufactures; paper and manufactures	49.2	72.1	6.1	8.2	19.4	22.5	4.9	4.8	24.3	36.9	1.1	.5	5.5	12.7
Textile yarns, fabrics, and manufactures	68.8	79.8	37.3	35.4	45.6	38.6	30.4	27.0	5.5	8.4	4.3	3.6	17.7	32.8
Nonmetallic mineral manufacturers	4.0	13.4	2.6	3.5	3.2	5.7	2.1	3.3	.6	1.4	.4	(*)	.2	6.3
Iron, ferroalloys, steel, and semimanufactures	88.1	208.9	63.3	154.3	74.8	123.1	51.4	85.6	11.5	68.2	10.8	57.8	1.8	17.6
Copper and semimanufactures	58.1	89.6	48.4	84.9	20.6	37.5	12.6	34.0	37.3	51.2	35.8	50.9	.2	.9
Aluminum, lead, zinc, tin, and semimanufactures	7.1	12.8	6.9	6.8	7.1	9.2	6.9	5.4	(*)	3.3	(*)	1.1	(*)	.3
Base metals and manufactures other	55.2	78.1	41.1	50.7	45.2	57.5	38.6	47.3	7.8	14.7	2.1	2.6	2.2	5.9
Manufactured goods, other	65.7	86.3	24.8	33.6	32.0	35.5	35.1	21.2	24.4	14.5	17.5	19.2	43.3	72.7
Machinery, total	133.0	204.2	89.8	111.9	66.4	98.1	41.0	60.0	77.7	78.6	46.9	39.3	8.9	28.5
Power generating machinery	25.5	32.7	11.6	15.2	14.1	18.4	7.6	8.6	11.2	11.2	3.8	6.3	2.2	3.1
Tractors, other than steam	3.5	5.6	2.2	5.3	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.6	(*)	2.2	(*)	3.2	4.5	4.5
Metalworking machinery	18.6	15.8	12.0	3.0	6.5	1.6	6.4	1.3	3.0	1.8	1.7	3.3	1.1	1.0
Textile machinery	5.1	16.6	9.9	1.6	4.0	1.4	1.6	2.3	16.9	7.1	14.9	7.0	1.1	4.7
Ball and other bearings	3.5	2.7	1.5	5.0	3.3	2.7	1.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1	.2
Nonelectrical machinery, other	60.9	86.5	28.9	44.5	24.5	38.0	14.9	27.2	31.7	39.0	13.6	13.4	4.7	9.5
Electric generating machinery	15.0	14.5	11.1	8.5	6.0	4.3	4.2	2.6	8.8	9.4	6.9	5.8	.2	.8
Insulated wire and cable	2.4	5.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	2.0	.6	.6	1.1	3.5	.7	.8	.2	.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances, other	20.8	28.0	14.2	19.0	12.3	18.8	8.1	13.6	6.2	3.6	5.3	2.5	2.3	.8
Transport equipment, total	120.5	169.5	47.6	86.3	8.7	13.9	7.8	10.6	143.6	39.4	69.8	2.3	12.0	.4
Railway vehicles	1.3	5.4	1.1	6.9	4.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	.3	1.2	.3	.1	.1	.1
Road motor vehicles	8.0	15.1	5.6	10.5	6.0	6.7	5.3	6.2	1.7	.8	(*)	.2	.3	.3
Road vehicles, other	.8	5.1	4.4	2.0	4.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.7	(*)	.4	.4	.1
Ships and boats	109.6	142.7	39.7	70.7	.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.7	69.4	4.0	1.3
Transport equipment, other	.8	1.2	.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	(*)	.1	.1
All other merchandise	64.2	156.2	12.6	13.5	22.3	31.4	9.6	9.9	26.8	14.7	1.2	2.3	15.1	10.1

Note.—Because of limitations in original source materials, value of commodities and groups shown above are known to be somewhat understated and should not be considered exact measures of trade in each commodity group.

<sup>1</sup> Includes small amounts of trade with Outer Mongolia, North Korea, and Viet Nam.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 million dollars.

\*None or none reported in source.

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TABLE 4B.—IMPORTS OF THE FREE WORLD AND EUROPEAN COCOM COUNTRIES FROM THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, BY SELECTED COMMODITIES AND COMMODITY GROUPS, 1955-56  
 [In millions of United States dollars]

Commodity and commodity group	Total Sino-Soviet bloc				European satellites				U. S. S. R.				Communist China			
	Free world		European COCOM countries		Free world		European COCOM countries		Free world		European COCOM countries		Free world		European COCOM countries	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
Imports, total	12,421.3	12,944.8	11,132.5	11,316.5	1,284.1	1,473.0	644.1	768.4	640.3	814.3	379.4	411.7	487.1	641.4	108.9	135.6
Food, total	503.8	628.8	191.5	257.8	215.0	269.3	125.1	177.2	94.1	142.4	39.5	47.1	194.7	217.0	36.9	33.7
Live animals and meat	115.9	136.5	50.4	91.7	75.0	114.3	45.9	84.0	1.7	2.9	.6	38.2	38.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
Butter	5.3	3.3	4.4	2.4	5.3	3.3	4.4	2.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Dairy products, other	1.6	6.1	2.5	1.5	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Eggs	45.3	51.1	30.5	36.9	18.6	21.0	14.8	17.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fish and preparations	22.0	24.3	10.2	10.9	1.0	7.7	1.7	1.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wheat and wheat flour	44.5	66.5	25.3	11.6	10.9	5.3	7.2	1.8	33.6	11.9	12.8	9.7	10.1	9.4	10.6	10.6
Rice	41.7	58.8	(*)	20.7	21.2	1.0	(*)	(*)	33.6	61.2	18.1	18.1	1.7	(*)	(*)	(*)
Corn	23.1	33.0	9.0	28.7	20.6	8.1	18.7	1.9	1.7	1.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Cereals and preparations	40.9	60.3	14.0	23.4	23.5	10.1	9.2	14.5	34.9	3.6	19.5	19.5	1.7	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fruits and vegetables	66.1	76.5	17.3	25.1	21.4	14.1	12.5	12.5	21.9	1.4	15.0	15.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Sugar and preparations	41.4	43.0	12.5	15.2	26.3	27.8	12.5	16.2	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Tea	25.9	24.0	2.4	1.5	(*)	27.8	1.5	1.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Food, other	30.1	25.4	14.6	10.4	9.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	4.2	15.0	11.3	7.2	5.5	25.9	24.2	2.4
Beverages and tobacco, total	11.0	14.6	5.8	7.6	7.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	6.3	1.2	2.1	2.1	5.5	2.1	7.4	7.4
Crude materials, total	559.9	586.0	353.2	376.5	126.2	95.0	51.0	51.0	89.1	250.8	276.2	281.6	1.1	2.6	3.4	1.1
Hides, skins, and fur skins	36.8	48.5	22.4	24.2	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.1	27.6	36.2	38.1	28.8	5.0	6.6	6.4
Soybeans	42.7	38.7	11.4	13.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42.0	42.0	3.0	3.0
Oilseeds, other	31.6	37.0	12.8	15.4	5.5	4.6	3.9	2.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26.1	32.3	13.3	13.3
Wood, pulp, and waste paper	214.2	189.2	180.9	166.1	78.5	70.2	57.1	52.1	135.2	126.2	123.8	113.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Silk	12.0	14.2	4.8	6.3	4.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11.5	11.5	1.2	1.2
Cashmere goat hair	9.6	9.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Wool and other animal hair	17.9	29.5	18.1	23.9	1.9	3.4	1.4	2.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11.1	13.6	4.3	4.3
Cotton	57.1	44.4	38.6	28.1	3.2	3.3	1.1	1.1	55.1	41.7	37.3	37.3	1.1	5.6	3.4	3.4
Textile fibers, other	4.7	12.9	3.0	9.9	1.9	2.2	1.0	1.0	7.0	7.0	8.8	8.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Crude fertilizers	12.6	14.5	8.0	8.7	5.8	5.2	3.6	2.9	6.6	9.1	4.4	4.4	6.6	6.6	1.8	1.8
Crude minerals, other	26.6	34.7	8.5	11.7	9.3	9.7	3.6	4.5	7.2	9.6	4.7	6.9	10.1	10.1	2.2	2.2
Manganese ore and concentrates	12.3	19.0	11.1	17.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12.3	19.0	11.1	11.1	17.2	(*)	(*)	(*)
Chromium ore and concentrates	2.5	6.2	2.4	5.9	.1	.4	.1	.4	2.4	5.8	2.3	2.3	5.5	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ores of nonferrous base metals	5.2	11.5	3.1	5.4	3.3	6.8	3.0	5.3	1.8	4.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Bristles	20.3	12.5	13.4	9.0	5.9	1.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	2.8	3.8	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Feathers	13.3	12.8	10.0	10.6	5.0	6.4	3.5	5.4	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Crude materials, other	41.1	42.6	9.7	10.3	10.6	11.6	7.3	7.8	3.9	1.6	.3	.4	26.6	26.6	6.4	6.4
Mineral fuels and related materials, total	402.2	494.5	182.1	228.5	290.2	309.2	158.4	169.9	110.2	164.9	43.7	57.8	1.8	11.1	11.1	(*)

Coal, coke, and briquettes	259.5	318.1	136.6	160.7	218.1	233.2	110.0	128.2	39.6	31.6
Fuel oils	45.3	62.1	12.7	25.0	23.6	31.2	10.6	17.5	21.7	26.6
Petroleum and products, other	85.4	114.3	32.8	42.8	48.5	45.5	17.8	24.1	48.9	65.2
Fats and oils, total	23.4	33.3	10.3	13.5	16.9	5.1	3.7	2.4	1.4	11.1
Chemicals, total	129.7	161.5	67.0	71.0	97.0	115.6	50.0	54.7	16.8	30.9
Inorganic and organic chemicals										(*)
Mineral tar and crude coal-tar chemicals	42.9	53.2	26.0	28.5	36.0	45.3	21.6	24.8	3.8	5.6
Medicines and pharmaceuticals	18.0	25.6	7.1	5.9	9.7	12.0	3.7	4.1	2.6	1.1
Manufactured fertilizers	3.6	4.9	2.3	2.5	2.2	3.1	1.7	1.7	.2	.5
Chemicals, other	30.4	36.9	11.2	11.0	28.7	34.1	11.2	10.8	2.8	(*)
Manufactured goods, total	538.5	700.4	20.4	23.7	20.4	21.1	11.8	13.3	1.9	10.3
Wood manufactures, paper, and paper manufactures										
Cotton, yarn, fabrics, and manufactures	47.6	50.1	28.2	22.5	21.0	26.6	13.8	15.5	17.4	10.5
Textile yarns and manufactures, other	62.9	105.1	18.6	11.4	35.7	40.5	15.4	9.2	6.1	14.1
Ceramic	61.2	77.8	25.4	28.9	40.2	50.5	22.1	25.6	4.6	2.8
Glass, glassware, and pottery	32.3	18.2	13.2	4.6	28.7	11.0	12.1	3.2	1.2	1.2
Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, other	37.6	40.4	20.5	19.7	35.0	36.1	20.4	19.5	.1	.1
Silver and platinum	10.4	13.8	4.9	6.0	9.8	12.4	4.9	5.9	2.2	1.2
Iron, ferroalloys, steel, and semimanufactures	37.3	31.3	34.7	23.6	14.1	15.0	14.0	14.8	23.2	16.3
Aluminum, lead, zinc, tin, and semimanufactures	107.2	182.1	44.3	73.3	57.1	79.5	17.2	32.8	49.4	91.5
Base metals and manufactures, other	13.3	32.2	7.3	17.5	5.9	13.6	2.3	5.3	7.4	16.9
Clothing and footwear	27.4	34.7	11.3	11.3	20.5	25.7	8.7	9.5	3.6	3.7
Manufactured goods, other	74.2	85.2	14.2	17.2	24.8	32.7	14.1	16.9	1.4	.9
Machinery, total	86.6	119.5	33.8	36.7	56.4	58.7	26.7	27.5	7.8	5.7
Power-generating machinery	3.7	5.7	.9	5.2	3.0	3.7	5.3	1.5	4.3	.2
Tractors, other than steam	5.3	7.0	1.3	1.3	5.2	5.8	.7	1.9	1.4	.1
Office machinery	11.3	11.5	8.4	7.4	11.3	11.4	8.4	7.4	1.2	.1
Metalworking machinery	17.7	26.4	11.0	15.6	17.5	26.0	11.0	16.4	.1	.1
Textile machinery	5.3	8.9	5.4	5.4	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.5	.1	.1
Nonelectric machinery, other	23.0	37.2	11.3	15.4	20.9	34.2	11.1	14.9	1.2	.5
Electric machinery, apparatus, and appliances	17.3	22.5	7.3	9.0	17.0	21.1	7.3	8.9	1.1	.9
Transport equipment, total	53.2	67.8	12.3	18.2	39.0	51.8	9.6	16.0	14.1	15.8
Railway vehicles	7.7	8.2	(*)	5.7	4.5	8.1	5.7	3.2	2.7	2.2
Road motor vehicles	40.8	53.5	10.7	10.7	29.9	36.4	8.0	8.5	1.6	1.1
Transport equipment, other	4.7	6.1	1.6	1.8	4.1	6.3	1.8	1.8	.5	.2
All other merchandise	114.0	133.7	10.2	11.6	61.5	73.5	9.1	10.9	23.1	28.7

Note.—Because of limitations in original source materials, values of commodities and groups shown above are known to be somewhat understated and should not be considered exact measures of trade in each commodity group.

<sup>1</sup> Includes imports from Outer Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam, valued in millions of dollars, as follows: Free world—1955, total 9.8, consisting of fur skins 1.2, cashmere goat hair 7.0, other wool and hair 0.9, and other merchandise 0.1.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 million dollars.

\* None or none reported in source.

0.7; 1956, total 16.1, consisting of rice 0.1, fur skins 0.5, other oilsseeds 0.1, cashmere 0.1, goat hair 5.6, other wool and hair 0.9, other crude materials 0.1, coal, coke, and briquettes 8.6, and other merchandise 0.2. European COCOM—1955, total 0.1, and briquettes 0.9, and other merchandise 0.1.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 million dollars.

TABLE 5  
THE EFFECT OF THE VARIOUS  
KINDS OF POLYMER  
ON THE VISCOSITY OF  
THE POLY- $\beta$ -OXY- $\alpha$ -METHYL  
BUTYLIC ACID.

<sup>1</sup> Data represent direct shipments only, which in prewar years greatly understated  
the trade with Central European countries.

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Table 5b. USSR Exports to the Sino-Soviet Bloc by Principal Commodities, 1956-57  
 In thousands of dollars U.S. dollars

	Total Sino-Soviet bloc	European bloc	European satellites	U. S. R.	Communist China
	1956	1957	1956	1956	1956
<b>DOMESTIC EXPORTS</b>					
Dairy products, except butter and cheese	1,380	2,385	(*)	2,385	(*)
Sugar, refined	2,611	1,580	1,716	641	157
Seed corn, except sweet seed corn	28,301	28,301	28,301	28,301	28,301
Wheat	286	286	286	286	286
Hides and skins, raw, except fur	9,872	2,009	800	285	110
Tallow, edible	2,009	2,009	9,872	2,009	7,185
Rubber, synthetic	201	239	201	239	239
Sorbrels, etc.	34	4,248	(*)	4,248	4,248
Soybean oil, crude, edible	151	150	(*)	500	500
Seeds, except oilseeds	235	151	235	75	75
Tobacco and manufactures	409	561	409	561	561
Hops	12	124	(*)	124	124
Cotton, manufactured	242	23,321	242	240	240
Wool rags and used clothing of wool	1,554	1,554	1,554	1,554	1,554
Synthetic fibers and manufactures	1	1	1	1	1
Pencil slates	184	12	184	88	88
Coch. bimimines	30	2,476	(*)	2,476	(*)
Iron and steel-mill products	360	4,813	360	4,813	4,813
Machinery, industrial	1,092	34	1,092	34	34
Machinery, agricultural, and tractors	1,085	1,083	1,082	1,087	1,077
Drugs and preparations	12	181	181	181	181
Coal-tar products	12	275	125	275	125
Phosphate rock	222	735	(*)	735	(*)
Scientific and professional instruments, apparatus, and supplies	1,365	1,365	222	222	222
Private relief shipments	332	332	332	332	332
All other domestic exports	3,650	1,053	1,053	600,035	1,044
<b>REEPORTS</b>					
Wool rags	18	18	154	154	154
Reexports, other	6	6	50	50	50

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted to include exports to Latvia valued at \$977 thousand, consisting of raw hides and skins, except fur, \$38 thousand, and inedible tallow, \$619 thousand. There were no exports to Estonia and Lithuania in 1957, nor to any of these countries in 1956.

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None.

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TABLE 5c.—UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1956-57  
[In thousands of dollars]

Commodity	Total Sino-Soviet bloc		European bloc		European satellites		U. S. S. R.		Communist China <sup>1</sup>		Outer Mongolia <sup>1</sup>	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
General imports, total	72,729	65,626	65,428	61,332	40,985	23,064	69	490	109	7,078	4,185	
Imports for consumption, total <sup>2</sup>	73,636	64,248	65,413	60,541	41,880	44,552	24,443	21,678	223	117	6,983	3,590
Meat and sausage casings, fish and fish products, except shellfish	20,470	23,554	20,470	23,554	20,401	23,041	289	32	109	7,078	4,185	
Spices	360	405	360	405	405	71	7,226	5,636	1	5,19	3,305	
Furs, undressed	8,011	6,110	7,493	5,805	166	166	7,226	5,636	1	5,19	3,305	
Feathers, crude	969	696	963	696	968	687	9	9	1	5,19	3,305	
Bristles	847	371	827	366	320	236	507	130	20	5	5	
Liberite root	403	487	403	487	(*)	403	487	487	1	1	1	
Oilsseeds	338	396	338	396	338	396	396	396	1	1	1	
Rose oil	265	187	265	187	265	187	265	187	1	1	1	
Cotton linens	892	601	892	601	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	1	
Cotton waste	181	119	181	119	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	1	
Jute burlaps	419	5	419	5	419	5	419	5	1	1	1	
Flax, hemp, ramie, and manufactures	209	357	209	354	202	337	7	7	1	1	1	
Wool and fine animal hair, unmanufactured	6,857	3,547	5,81	5,24	581	524	(*)	(*)	3	276	3,023	
Hair, other, and manufactures	538	370	343	170	16	16	327	142	7	7	7	
Artificial fruits and flowers	420	508	420	508	420	508	508	508	1	1	1	
Textiles and textile manufactures, other	194	246	191	180	191	180	81	99	1	1	1	
Glass and glass products	2,749	1,859	2,749	1,859	2,721	1,859	28	28	1	1	1	
Imitation precious and semiprecious stones	1,292	1,420	1,292	1,420	1,292	1,420	1,292	1,420	1	1	1	
Steel-mill products	186	294	186	294	186	294	186	294	1	1	1	
Platinum group metals	3,401	951	3,401	951	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	1	
Tyrexiters	506	334	506	334	506	334	506	334	1	1	1	
Vehicles, except agricultural	447	694	447	694	447	694	447	694	1	1	1	
Benzene	15,293	11,160	15,293	11,160	11,160	4,761	4,861	10,322	6,299	6,299	6,299	
Naphthalene	565	881	565	881	491	491	491	491	1	1	1	
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	1,463	1,760	1,463	1,760	1,459	1,459	1,459	1,459	4	4	4	
Photographic goods	2,115	1,220	2,115	1,220	2,101	2,101	2,101	2,101	14	13	13	
Musical instruments, parts, and accessories	213	1,63	213	1,63	163	163	163	163	3	3	3	
Books, maps, and other printed matter	360	690	354	690	283	484	283	484	71	215	6	
Artwork and antiques	353	382	198	320	192	307	192	307	6	13	15	
Beads and beaded fabrics and articles	302	288	302	288	302	283	302	283	1	1	1	
All other imports	2,786	3,906	2,738	3,866	2,392	3,882	3,882	3,882	48	42	42	

<sup>1</sup> Importation of Chinese goods is prohibited without license by the Treasury Department. Examples of goods that have been licensed include Chinese merchandise purchased outside China from countries which obtained the goods before December 1950, merchandise stored in bonded United States warehouses prior to December 1950, and merchandise permitted entry to avoid undue hardship to purchasers who acquired the products in good faith.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted to include imports in 1957 from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania valued

at \$228 thousand, consisting of fertilizers and fertilizer materials, \$262 thousand vehicles, except agricultural, \$2 thousand; and other imports, \$4 thousand. There were no imports from these countries in 1956.

<sup>3</sup> Commodity data shown are imports for consumption.

<sup>4</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>5</sup> None.

## Trade Controls of Free-World Countries

This section summarizes the national trade control procedures of the COCOM countries. Descriptions of the trade controls of other friendly countries were presented in previous Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act reports, and, since their control procedures have not, in most cases, undergone substantial revision, they are not repeated in this report.

These summaries are concerned primarily with the basic export license and customs control procedures originally established for economic or financial reasons. Security trade controls have been generally exercised through these basic procedures, supplemented, to increase their effectiveness, by Import Certificate-Delivery Verification (IC/DV) procedures, shipping controls, Transit Authorization Certificate (TAC) procedures, and transaction or financial controls. The descriptions which follow describe the main features of these national control systems as they stood May 15, 1958. The countries are arranged in alphabetical order.

### BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG

#### License Requirements

The basic legislation from which the present import-export control system in Belgium has developed was a law of June 30, 1931, modified by the law of July 30, 1934, which authorized in broad, general terms the regulation of Belgium's foreign commerce to promote the general economic well-being of the country. The convention with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on May 23, 1935, amending the economic union convention of 1922, established also a combined Belgo-Luxembourg Administrative Commission (the Commission Administrative Mixte Belgo-Luxembourgeoise), and in this way provided a central agency for coordinating the import and export licensing procedures of Belgium and Luxembourg. Pursuant to the 1935 convention, when the appropriate agency of either Government desires to modify or expand regulations pertaining to import and export controls, the recommendation is discussed with the appropriate agencies of the other Government; their agreement having been reached, the new policies are communicated to the Mixed Commission, which then transmits identical instructions to the Belgian Central Office of Licenses and Quotas and the Luxembourg Office of Licenses. This procedure insures close coordination of the import and export licensing operations of the two Governments in order that the general economic welfare of both may best be served.

A royal decree dated January 17, 1955, provides that the import and export of all merchandise is subject to licensing control. However, the Ministers can, within the limits of their authority, suspend this measure as to certain merchandise

designated by them. They can also limit this suspension to merchandise coming from or destined to countries which they determine.

The control over exports effected by the requirement of export licenses is reinforced by special controls applied at the time of the actual export of the licensed merchandise. Submission to these special controls is required as a previous condition to the obtaining of certain licenses, these special additional controls being applied by reason of the special nature of the merchandise to be exported or to assure the direct delivery of the merchandise to its foreign destination.

Applicants for export licenses must make a declaration that they are familiar with the conditions upon which licenses are issued and the regulations relative to exchange controls, and that they accept these conditions and regulations without reserve. The applicant also acknowledges that the licenses are not transferable, and that any irregularity in his application or utilization of the license subjects him to possible refusals of any new export license applications and may expose him to prosecution for a criminal offense. Exporters of products whose "final" destination is "controlled" must sign an undertaking that their exports are not to be reexported. In such cases, the exporter renounces his right to obtain any subsequent export licenses in all cases for which nonreexport declarations are required if the present undertaking is evaded.

#### Transit Controls

"The royal decree of January 17, 1955, referred to above, authorizes the Minister of Economic Affairs to impose a transit licensing requirement for certain items coming from, or going to, countries he may designate. A second decree, of the same date by the Minister of Economic Affairs requires the production of a Belgian transit license, or a transit authorization certificate issued by certain countries, for the shipment through Belgium in transit of items named in the decree coming from the countries participating in the TAC scheme and destined for any of the Soviet-bloc countries. Luxembourg issued similar decrees January 20 and February 1, 1955.

#### Financial Controls

Prior authorization is required for all buying and selling transactions abroad by Belgian and Luxembourg residents. The exchange control is carried out by the Belgo-Luxembourg Exchange Institute.

#### Shipping Controls

Belgium has taken action to prevent the carrying of strategic goods in Belgian ships to Communist Chinese and North Korean destinations.

#### CANADA

Authority for the control of exports in Canada is derived from the Export and Import Permits Act, an act of Parliament, which came into effect on June 1, 1954.

#### Permit Requirements

The Canadian approach to export control is based on two lists: (i) the Export Control List of strategic commodities for which export permits are required for practically all commercial exports to any destination, except the United States; and (ii) the Area Control List of countries, the shipment to which of any goods requires an export permit. The Area Control List comprises all Communist countries plus Hong Kong, Macao, and Indochina. General export permits are in effect which enable shipments of a list of nonstrategic items to Hong Kong; shipments of the same list of goods, when of Canadian origin, may be made to

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European Soviet-bloc countries; shipments of casual gift parcels of trivial value to

Communist countries; shipments to Canadian diplomatic missions, etc.

*in foreign exchange. Periodic audits determine whether or not*

**Transaction Controls**

Under the Act, Canada has also enacted a form of transaction control whereby it becomes an offense for a resident of Canada to knowingly cause or assist any shipment of strategic goods to be made from Canada or any other place, to Communist countries.

**Transit Controls**

New regulations were made effective January 16, 1955, respecting transit shipments. These regulations stipulate that no person shall tranship or cause or assist in the transshipment of or accept for transshipment to a country included in the Area Control List any goods included in the Export Control List, unless a transit authorization certificate covering such goods and issued by the exporting country, or by the country of residence of the exporter, has been presented to and endorsed by a Canadian collector of customs or, in the absence of such certificate, approval for the transshipment has been given by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, or by a person authorized by him to do so.

An export permit is required for all goods originating outside Canada when tendered for export in the same condition as when imported, without further processing or manufacture in Canada. Goods in transit in bond on a through journey on a bill of lading originating outside of Canada, clearly indicating the ultimate destination of the goods to a third country, do not require a Canadian export permit. Foreign goods passing through Canada to a third country without a through bill of lading require a Canadian export permit. (If such goods represent United States shipments of controlled goods passing through Canada to third countries, they must be covered by a United States export permit.) All Canadian goods having an undeclared ultimate destination require export permits. Shipments of United States goods through Canada must be accompanied by a copy of the United States export declaration form.

Export controls are administered by the Export and Import Permits Section of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

**DENMARK**

*the Board of Supply, the Board of Health, the Ministry of Public Works, or the National Bank of Denmark according to the nature of the commodity concerned. Denmark applies IC/DV procedures.*

For the goods enumerated in the below-mentioned Commodity Lists A and B, export licenses are required, irrespective of the country of destination.

List A of the Danish export regulations consists of items of strategic significance. For most of these items the licensing authority is the Board of Supply, but the Ministry of Justice controls exports of arms, munitions, military equipment, and machinery for the production thereof. For the exportation of ships, the Board of Supply must obtain prior approval from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Navigation.

List B consists of nonstrategic goods. Export licenses for these are issued by the Board of Supply, the Board of Health, the Ministry of Public Works, or the National Bank of Denmark according to the nature of the commodity concerned.

On December 30, 1954, the Interim Law on International Economic Cooperation was passed to set up the International Economic Cooperation Agency.

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The National Bank of Denmark exercises strict controls over all transactions in foreign exchange. Earnings in foreign currencies must be repatriated and sold to the bank unless special exceptions are made.

**Transit Controls**

The export controls apply to merchandise exported from the Copenhagen free port, including exports from transit or bonded warehouses and goods from free port or private warehouses. They also apply to goods in transit through Denmark, unless these are transiting on a through bill of lading and there is no change in ultimate destination. In addition, Denmark has adopted the TAC scheme. These control measures thus prevent unauthorized diversion of embargo goods in transit through Denmark.

All transit transactions financed by Denmark are subject to control by the national bank, regardless of whether the goods in question actually pass through Denmark or are forwarded directly between the countries of origin and destination. In its administration of these provisions the bank observes the same rules as the export control authorities with which the bank cooperates closely in this field.

**Shipping Controls**

An arrangement has been made by the Danish Government with Danish shipping companies to prevent the carrying in Danish vessels of strategic goods to Communist China and North Korea. This arrangement is implemented through a licensing system operated under a voluntary agreement with Danish shipowners.

## **FRANCE**

**License Requirements**

Export licenses are required for over one-half the commodities identified in the French tariff nomenclature. Governmental authority for this control is contained in various decrees, the latest dated November 30, 1944. These decrees also permit addition to or removal from the list of controlled commodities merely by publication of a notice in the *Journal Officiel*.

Applications for license to export, as submitted by French exporters, are examined by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, by the Office des Changes (where monetary and financial factors are given consideration), and on occasion by appropriate technical committee and personnel in other agencies. At the time the application for export license is submitted, the exporter may be instructed by the competent technical ministry to submit a sample, photograph, blueprint, drawing, or other detailed description of the commodity in question. These data are used in determining the advisability of issuing the export license requested. At the port of exit, random samples of actual exports may be extracted by customs officials and these are compared by competent technicians with the original data submitted with the license application. This procedure is designed to assure in as many instances as practical that the commodity exported is identical with the commodity for which the export license is issued.

In the event fraudulent action on the part of the exporter is found and can be legally established, the exporter is subject to confiscation of the goods in question and fines ranging upward to four times the value of the shipment plus penal servitude. The control system in operation in France makes it possible to block or encourage exports to any destination of commodities requiring export licenses.

**Transit Controls**

On December 30, 1954, and January 12, 1955, the French Government published new regulations effective respectively on the 1st and 15th of January, 1955, con-

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cerning the regulation of imports, exports, and reexports of a certain number of products which enter France under transit status. In essence, these regulations state that the products affected cannot be diverted to certain specified countries (which comprise the Soviet bloc) if their exportation begins in countries participating in the TAC scheme unless the country of export so authorizes the change in destination.

#### **Financial Controls**

All transactions in foreign exchange engaged in by French residents, particularly those in which a French resident takes title to foreign merchandise, require the prior authorization of the French Government.

An "exchange commitment" (guaranteeing the return to the Government of the exchange proceeds of a transaction) is required for all exports and reexports of merchandise to which a French resident holds title. Where the products concerned are subject to export license, the export license suffices for the exchange commitment.

#### **Shipping Controls**

In order to avoid the transport on French vessels of strategic commodities to Communist China, the French Government has reached an agreement with the only French shipping firm operating on the China run. The latter firm will not transport commodities of any description to Communist China unless these are covered by export license or permit indicating Communist China as the destination and issued by the French Government or a friendly foreign government maintaining the same level of controls as concerns strategic items to China as is maintained in France.

The French Government has also instituted controls to deny bunkering facilities to vessels transporting strategic commodities to Communist China.

## **GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC) AND WESTERN BERLIN**

#### **License Requirements**

A special export license (delivery permit) of the Bundesamt fuer gewerbliche Wirtschaft or, if the exporter is of West Berlin, of the Central Licensing Office of the Senator for Economics, Berlin, is required for the export of goods listed in Appendix 1 to Foreign Trade Circular No. 89/54 dated November 10, 1954 (in the current version), issued by the Federal Minister for Economics. Among other items, the Appendix 1 list contains all goods subject to international embargo control.

Goods for which a delivery permit is required and which are being exported on the basis of a service transaction (processing, repair, etc.) come under the same controls. Further, all transactions involving the right to patents, inventions, and production processes require the approval of the Bundesamt fuer gewerbliche Wirtschaft when they concern goods the export of which requires a delivery permit (Foreign Trade Circular No. 23/58, June 6, 1958).

Goods for which a delivery permit is required may be exported to free-world countries without a delivery permit if the invoice value of the shipment is below DM 1,000 (small shipments), with the exception of nuclear energy goods or goods contained in the list of armament materials.

When issuing delivery permits for exports to free-world countries, the IC/DV procedure is used.

Identity of the goods is controlled by customs officials who also check whether the required license of the Bundesamt fuer gewerbliche Wirtschaft has been issued.

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**Financial Controls**

Under the provisions of Foreign Trade Circular No. 50/56 dated August 1, 1956 (in the current version), a special "*Lieferungsgenehmigung fuer ein Transit-handelsgeschaeft*" (Transit Transaction License) of the Bundesamt fuer gewerbliche Wirtschaft is required for transit transactions with goods falling under embargo controls, if the country of destination or ultimate use is:

Albania, Bulgaria, North Korea, North Viet-Nam, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the U. S. S. R. or Communist China.

**Transit Controls**

Under the provisions of Foreign Trade Circular No. 2/55 dated January 7, 1955 (in the current version), a transit certificate (TAC) or an export license of the country of shipment is required for transit shipments of embargo goods from COCOM member countries and certain other countries for transit through the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, if they are intended for an East bloc country and were, during the transport through the Federal Republic, transshipped or temporarily stored.

The same applies to transit shipments on the basis of transit trade transactions, if the goods were shipped from a non-COCOM country and the transit trader is located in a COCOM country.

These control regulations also apply to transit shipments which arrive at a sea port of the Federal Republic and are there reloaded onto another means of transportation.

**Shipping Controls**

On the basis of the provisions on services transactions, the Federal Minister for Transport—Section Sea Transport—Hamburg, issues permits to German shippers for shipping to and from ports of Communist China; the permits are subject to conditions which prevent transport of strategic shipments.

**Control of Arms**

In addition to the above stated control regulations, a license of the Federal Government is required, on the basis of Article 26 of the Basic Law, for the production, transport (including transit) and marketing (e. g., import, export, coding) of arms.

**Penalties**

An administrative fine may be levied for any violation of the export control regulations or, on the basis of the Exchange Control Laws, the penalty may be imprisonment not to exceed 5 years or a fine.

## **GREECE**

**License Requirements**

Export licenses are required for all strategic commodities and for certain nonstrategic commodities for which export quotas have been established. For nonstrategic shipments, licenses are issued by the Bank of Greece in accordance with directives from the Greek Foreign Trade Administration, Ministry of Commerce. For strategic shipments, including those to the Soviet-bloc countries, licenses must be obtained from the Foreign Trade Administration. In the case of countries with which Greece has bilateral trade agreements (which includes the Soviet-bloc countries), such licenses are limited to the quantities specified in the respective agreements.

**Transit Controls**

Transit shipments of strategic commodities must be licensed by the Foreign Trade Administration prior to being reexported.

Foreign exchange proceeds must be surrendered to the Bank of Greece.

**Shipping Controls**

Effective March 17, 1953, the Greek Government prohibited Greek-flag vessels from calling at Communist ports in China and North Korea. This was accomplished by the Greek Council of Ministers Act of No. 204 of March 17, which was enacted into law by the Greek Parliament on May 7. Violators are punishable under the provisions of law No. 2317 of 1953, published in Greek Government Gazette No. 61 dated March 17.

The Greek foreign investment law (No. 2687 of 1953) provides that foreign vessels transferred to the Greek flag may only be resold to countries named in the instrument of approval executed at the time of the transfer of the vessel to Greek registry. So far, such instruments have not included Soviet-bloc countries. With only minor exceptions, the sale to other countries of Greek-flag ships not covered by an instrument under law 2687 requires the prior approval of the Greek Government.

Ship repairs are subject to export licensing under the procedures covering transit shipments.

Current bunkering controls require licensing by the Bank of Greece with respect to payment in foreign exchange for the value of fuel and by customs authorities for removal from customs precincts.

**ITALY**

**License Requirements**

All commodities listed in the new *Tabella Esport* (Italian export list) dated July 22, 1957, require an export license, issued by the Ministry of Finance on the recommendation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, for all destinations. All items internationally accepted for embargo or quantitative control are included in the *Tabella Esport*. Goods not listed in the *Tabella* are exempt from license when exported to the dollar area, the OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation) countries, the sterling area, and most other areas, but must be exported in conformity with exchange regulations, which vary according to the country of destination and the type of payments arrangement involved.

Licenses are required for exports to the Sino-Soviet bloc of all commodities contained in *Tabella Esport B*. Licenses are required for imports from the Sino-Soviet bloc of all commodities except those listed in *Tabella C Import*, which provides for a lower level of liberalization than the lists for imports from the dollar area or the OEEC area. Trade with Albania, however, is regulated by the regulations under the bilateral clearing agreement with that country which provides for less liberalization of imports and exports than is in effect vis-a-vis the other Sino-Soviet bloc countries.

The formulation of export control policy and the administration of the export licensing system are the primary responsibilities of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. This Ministry is advised by a special interministerial committee which screens all import and export license applications for goods subject to strategic control.

Italy employs IC/DV procedures and, when considered appropriate, carries out end-use checks on exports of strategic goods. Import certificates are issued by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and are granted only to firms cleared by the Ministry for foreign trade activity. Delivery verifications are issued by the Customs Service of the Ministry of Finance. Certain strategic imports, such as ferrous scrap and certain raw materials destined for reexport as finished products, are kept under special customs supervision until their actual consumption in the manufacturing process.

**Financial Controls**

Financial control over all export transactions is maintained through the licensing system and through implementation of existing exchange control regulations which require bank validations covering all export shipments of commercial size.

**Transit Controls**

In order to implement the international TAC agreement on transit controls, instructions were issued to Italian customs offices on January 2, 1955, to the effect that foreign commodities in transit through Italy, in order to be considered in direct transit, must be covered by commercial or freight documents showing ultimate destination of the commodities to a specific foreign country, which destination should be clearly noted in the origin of the shipment. For embargo items directed to the Soviet bloc, this requirement may be met by the presentation of a transit authorization certificate. If a shipment of this kind arrives at an exit customs point without the proper documentation to establish that it is in direct transit, customs is required to hold the commodities in storage until its status can be clarified. These regulations should, in conformity with COCOM agreements, effectively close the loophole previously caused by the lack of control over shipments in direct transit.

In the case of indirect transit shipments, a check is also made on the regularity of the transaction from the foreign currency standpoint. Operators contemplating indirect transit operations must submit an application to the appropriate agency (Bank of Italy, directly or through authorized bank; or Ministry of Foreign Trade, General Directorate for Currencies) when any item listed in Part A of the *Tabella Esport* (which includes all strategic items except International List III) is purchased abroad. To allow a certain flexibility, a transit operator may purchase the goods abroad and have them shipped to Italy before making application to the Ministry of Foreign Trade; however, in this case he must submit to the bank which holds his currency account a written commitment that the goods will be sent directly to Italy and not diverted. He must also obtain the clearance of the General Directorate for Currencies before the goods can be onforwarded through Italy to another country.

The routing of both direct and indirect transit shipments is kept under surveillance to ascertain that it is natural and normal and to avoid routing that may facilitate diversion.

**Shipping Controls**

The Ministry of Merchant Marine has drafted a bill which, when enacted into law, will give the Italian Government the power to exercise control over shipping traffic with countries of the Soviet bloc. The bill contemplates quite severe penalties to be imposed upon owners and masters of ships failing to comply with regulations established by the Ministry of Merchant Marine. Consideration of this bill by Parliament has been delayed for more than two years, however, and there seems to be no immediate prospect that it will be enacted into law.

**Penalties**

Penalties that may be imposed under Italian law for violations of export-control regulations include (1) imprisonment up to 3 months, (2) fines up to 40,000 lire, and (3) confiscation of the merchandise involved. These penalties have on occasion been supplemented by fines as high as 50 million lire (\$80,000) for crimes committed in connection with false customs declarations or currency violations in export transactions. Persons and firms under investigation for illegal export transactions are denied foreign trading privileges.

Irregularities under the customs law may be punished by fines from 2,000 to 20,000 lire, while other infractions may incur the penalties contemplated by the penal code.

**License Requirements**

Exports of strategic items to Communist-bloc countries are strictly controlled. Licenses from the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry are required for exports of any commodity on the Japanese export control list. The latter list includes all items internationally accepted for embargo, quantitative control, and surveillance.

End-use checks are made also on suspicious exports of strategic items, and IC/DV procedures have been utilized since April 1, 1953.

**Transit Controls**

Intransit cargo is offloaded under customs supervision and is normally kept in a bonded warehouse or other area under the complete control of customs officials.

Japan applies TAC procedures to certain offloaded intransit cargo destined for the Soviet bloc exported from any country cooperating in the TAC scheme, or which was exported from any country if the principal in the transaction is a resident of a COCOM country.

**Financial Controls**

For balance-of-payments reasons, Japan closely controls its receipts and expenditures of foreign exchange. These controls are not related to security measures except indirectly in connection with trade with Communist China and the Soviet Union. Trade with Communist China and North Korea is largely confined to barter transactions, but trade with the Soviet Union and other Communist-bloc countries is conducted on a cash settlement basis.

**Shipping and Bunkering Controls**

Japanese shipowners have been notified that Japanese vessels are not authorized to carry strategic goods to Communist China from Japan or from any other country unless shipment has been licensed by a COCOM country.

Administrative measures also have been adopted to prevent foreigners from chartering or using Japanese vessels to carry contraband goods to Communist China or North Korea. The Ministry of Transportation has announced that applications for approval of a bareboat or time charter of a Japanese vessel to a foreigner must show that the charterer has guaranteed that during the period of the charter the vessel will not enter any port in Communist China or North Korea with strategic goods on board the vessel unless the shipment has been licensed by a COCOM country.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry furthermore has instructed Japanese oil companies not to furnish fuel bunkers to any vessel carrying strategic goods to Communist China or North Korea unless the shipment has been licensed by a COCOM country.

**THE NETHERLANDS**

**License Requirements**

All exports from the Netherlands are subject to export controls.

However, general licenses are granted for transactions involving most industrial products and for transactions of less than \$250 (U. S.) involving items appearing on the international control lists, provided these transactions are with either OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation) or dollar area countries. Under these general licenses, an exporter completes and submits a declaration to the customs, which can then approve the transaction without prior reference to the licensing authorities.

Individual licenses are required for all other export transactions. Export licenses for industrial products are issued by the "Centrale Dienst voor Inden

Vitvoer" (Central Import and Export Office) in The Hague. With respect to the approval of applications for export licenses in cases involving strategic goods, the IC/DV system is applied extensively. In cases involving the export of strategic goods to countries not participating in the IC/DV system, the final destination is often checked before the export license is granted. Furthermore, the exporter is, in most cases, afterwards obliged to prove that the goods exported by him have been imported into the country mentioned in the export license as the country of final destination. Finally, when a shipment leaves the country, the customs authorities have the right to satisfy themselves that the goods to be exported are identical with the description given in the export license, and that the direction in which the shipment is being sent is not incompatible with the final destination mentioned in the license.

#### **Financial Controls**

All financial transactions by Netherlands residents involving payments to or received from a party abroad are subject to foreign exchange licenses. Through the means of these licenses, it is possible to control triangular transactions in which a Netherlands resident is involved as a middle man. Within the framework of these controls, the IC/DV system is also applied.

#### **Shipping Controls**

Voyage controls have been instituted which are aimed at preventing the carriage of certain strategic commodities by Netherlands ships to Communist China, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam except pursuant to special permission.

#### **Transit Controls**

Pursuant to royal decree regarding the transit control of strategic commodities, strategic goods sent from specifically mentioned countries or shipped on the behalf of resident of some of these countries, which after unloading pass in transit through the Netherlands, are subject to control over their destination.

## **NORWAY**

#### **License Requirements**

Export licenses are required for all commodities, except that certain non-strategic items destined for non-Soviet-bloc countries no longer require an export license. The licensing authorities using existing powers can prevent, for security reasons, the export of any controlled item.

Norway applies IC/DV procedures.

#### **Transit Controls**

Goods which are to pass through the territory of Norway may be reexported without license only if it is clearly stated by their conveying documents that the goods are going straight to the foreign destination. If the reexport does not take place within 90 days, a Norwegian export license must be secured. The destination listed on the original documents must remain the same, and the goods may not be transformed in any way during their stay in the country. The customs authority applies a control to that effect. An export license is required for all commodities in transit to a Soviet-bloc country even though the reexport takes place within 90 days. There are no free port areas in Norway.

#### **Financial Controls**

Strict exchange controls are maintained by the Government through the Bank of Norway. The granting of an export license carries with it the obligation on the part of the exporter to relinquish the foreign exchange to the Bank of Norway as soon as received from the foreign buyer; a maximum of 60 days is allowed

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between export and remittance, although under certain circumstances the Government may grant the exporter an extension of time. Transfers of capital from Norway require the prior approval of the Bank of Norway.

**Shipping Controls**

The Norwegian Foreign Office announced publicly in April, 1953, that the Norwegian war risk insurance group had refused to insure Norwegian vessels delivering strategic articles to Communist China and North Korean ports. The Foreign Office also announced that Norwegian ships had not violated the United Nations Resolution of May 18, 1951, prohibiting the shipment of strategic material to Communist China and North Korea. Several allegations that they had done so had been investigated and found to be unjustified.

**PORUGAL**

**License Requirements**

Exports to all foreign destinations are subject to individual export licensing. Exports to the Portuguese overseas provinces are free of licensing except in the case of a few items. Licenses for strategic materials are granted only after assurance has been obtained as to the effective destination of the merchandise. Licenses are not approved for exports of strategic materials to the Soviet bloc.

Import and export licensing activities are exercised by the Division of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Economy and by delegated other agencies. The financial aspects of trade control are coordinated with the Ministry of Finance through the Bank of Portugal. In recent years, Portuguese exports to the Soviet bloc as a whole, consisting almost entirely of cork and its products, have substantially exceeded imports, resulting in a net exchange balance to Portugal.

The Portuguese overseas provinces exercise varying degrees of trade and exchange control.

**Transit Controls**

Portuguese controls over goods in transit have been under study for some time and are expected to be amended to establish additional safeguards against undesirable diversions of strategic commodities.

**Shipping Controls**

Portugal does not exercise voyage licensing, but Portuguese vessels plying between Europe and Macao have been instructed not to accept cargo for Macao unless it is covered by a Macao import certificate. There have been no Portuguese flag shipping services to Soviet-bloc ports in recent years.

**TURKEY**

**License Requirements**

Export licenses are required for most of the important export commodities, including all goods considered to be of a strategic nature. The goods which are subject to export licenses appear on List II attached to the Turkish foreign trade regulations issued in September, 1953. For the goods appearing on that list, export licenses are required for shipments to all destinations; the licenses are issued by the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, with the exception of some agricultural commodities for which authority to grant export licenses has been delegated to other organizations. Goods not appearing on List II may be exported upon the presentation of a customs exit declaration which is based on the exporter's application. All exports are subject to strict foreign exchange regulations.

Turkey applies IC/DV procedures with respect to the shipment of strategic commodities.

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**Transit Controls**

Goods which are to pass through the territory of Turkey may be reexported without license only if all shipping documents (including bill of lading and ship's manifest) and outer containers carry the name of the Turkish port of transit, the phrase "in transit to" and the name of the city and country of destination. Goods entered in transit may be reexported without further control; however, the Government reserves the right to inspect transit shipments in cases of suspicion of irregularity. The reexport of goods covered by "in transit" bills of lading, without an export license, is contingent on proof that the goods were not purchased with foreign exchange made available by Turkish authorities.

The reexportation of all foreign goods cleared through Turkish customs is subject to the authorization of the Ministry of Economy and Commerce.

The Turkish Government is authorized by law to establish free zones in Turkish ports, but thus far no such free zone has been established.

Turkey has established TAC procedures.

**Financial Controls**

Strict exchange controls are maintained by the Government through the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank. Turkish exporters are required to sell to a bank in Turkey the foreign exchange proceeds of exports within 3 months from the date of exportation and within 15 days of the date of receipt of the foreign exchange by the exporters. Foreign exchange may be sold to persons and firms in Turkey only by banks, against permits issued by the Ministry of Finance. All payments in foreign exchange, from funds available abroad to persons and firms in Turkey, are subject to the authorization of the Ministry of Finance. Other capital transactions involving foreign exchange, by persons and firms in Turkey, are also subject to the authorization of the Ministry of Finance.

**UNITED KINGDOM**

**License Requirements**

The export control system in the United Kingdom is similar to but not identical with that of the United States. It is administered by the Board of Trade. Although the present system grew out of measures originally promulgated at the start of World War II, its primary purpose now is the restriction of the flow of strategic goods to undesirable destinations and the conservation of goods in short supply. The United Kingdom security trade control program was instituted in 1947.

The United Kingdom export control mechanism operates in the following manner:

Export control orders which detail the items subject to control are published documents, and revisions are issued in the *Board of Trade Journal* (an official weekly). The current orders provide that certain specified goods are controlled to all destinations; certain other specified goods are controlled to all destinations other than the British Commonwealth, the Irish Republic, and the United States of America; and that certain other specified goods are controlled to specified countries in the Middle East.

The extent of the restriction on individual items is reflected in the administration of the control. Strict control is maintained over items which are prohibited exportation to certain areas, as, for instance, aircraft, firearms, ammunition, and atomic materials. The exportation of a range of goods of strategic importance to the Sino-Soviet bloc is prohibited, and the export of many other items to the bloc is subject to limitations as to quantities to be shipped. In addition, there is a large number of items the export of which is closely watched.

The United Kingdom has effectively implemented IC/DV procedures.

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**Transit Controls**

The United Kingdom has had in effect since November, 1951, a system whereby certain items arriving from other countries are subject to transshipment control. Individual licenses are required for all of the items on the licensing list before any of the goods, after being landed in the United Kingdom, can be transshipped to any destination other than the British Commonwealth, Ireland, and the United States. The present control is operated over all goods embargoed to the Sino-Soviet bloc. In administering the control, the British authorities normally grant licenses when they are satisfied that the goods will not be diverted to the Soviet bloc, Communist China, etc., contrary to the wishes of the exporting country.

The United Kingdom also cooperates fully in the implementation of the TAC scheme.

**Transaction Controls**

As one of the reinforcement measures to strengthen security controls agreed when the Soviet-bloc embargo list was reviewed in 1954, the United Kingdom introduced a control on merchanting transactions operative from January 7, 1955. This control prohibits the disposal by persons in, or ordinarily resident in, the United Kingdom of specified strategic goods which are situated outside the United Kingdom to any authority of, or person in, the Sino-Soviet bloc, or to any other person if the person disposing of the goods has reasonable cause to believe that the goods will be imported directly or indirectly into the Sino-Soviet bloc. The goods covered by the control are those which are subject to embargo for Soviet-bloc countries.

**Shipping Controls**

In order to restrict further the flow of strategic goods to China, and as an additional measure of control, a statutory order (titled the Control of Trade by Sea (China and North Korea) Order, 1953) was made on March 13, 1953, pursuant to which the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation is empowered to control all shipping to China and North Korea. In essence, the order applies to all British ships having a gross tonnage of 500 tons, limits the type of trade in which the ships may engage and the voyages which may be undertaken, affects the class of cargo or passengers which may be carried, and imposes certain conditions on the hiring of ships. The present control is operated on goods embargoed to the Sino-Soviet bloc and goods whose export is subject to limitations.

While formal shipping controls were not adopted until March 17, 1953, British shipping circles were kept under fairly close scrutiny by the Government ever since the adoption on May 18, 1951, by the Additional Measures Committee of the United Nations, of the resolution to apply economic sanctions against Communist China as a result of her aggressive intervention in Korea.

Complementary controls over the bunkering of vessels carrying strategic cargo (as defined in the Shipping Control Order) to Communist China were adopted at the same time that the order affecting shipping became operative. These controls are administered by the Ministry of Power on an informal basis, in cooperation with British oil companies which deny bunkers to ships carrying strategic cargo to Communist China.

**UNITED STATES**

**Export Controls in General**

The Department of Commerce, under the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, is responsible for controls over nearly all commercial exportations from the United States.

The Department of State is responsible for controls over the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war; the Atomic Energy Commission

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administers controls over the export of major atomic items; and the Department of the Treasury administers controls over the exportation of gold and narcotics.

**Export Controls of the Department of Commerce**

The export control regulations administered by the Department of Commerce are contained in the Comprehensive Export Schedule, published annually by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce (BFC) of the Department of Commerce. Changes in these regulations are published regularly by BFC in Current Export Bulletins. These publications must be consulted to determine the applicable requirements for the exportation of any given commodity to a specific destination. Quarterly Reports submitted by the Secretary of Commerce to the President and to the Congress under the Export Control Act review the activities of the Department of Commerce in carrying out the Export Control Program, including major policy changes.

Exports to all destinations, except Canada, are controlled either through the issuance of a validated export license or the establishment of a general license permitting such shipments.

A validated export license is a formal document issued to an exporter by the Department of Commerce which authorizes exportation within specific limitations. Validated licenses are required for shipments to virtually all destinations of commodities identified in the Positive List of Controlled Commodities. This list is maintained on a current basis in the Comprehensive Export Schedule.

Export controls are maintained by the Department of Commerce for short-supply reasons or for security reasons. Both export control policies reflect established United States foreign policy and international responsibilities.

The objective of security controls is to exercise the necessary vigilance over exports from the standpoint of their significance to the national security. These controls are designed to prevent or restrict the exportation of strategic commodities to the Soviet bloc in order to impede the buildup and maintenance of Soviet war potential. Shipments of all commodities to Communist China and North Korea are embargoed. Shipments to other Soviet-bloc destinations, except Poland, and to Macao are either denied or restricted, with the exception of certain nonstrategic commodities which, since April 26, 1956, may be shipped to the European Soviet bloc under General License GLSA. A validated license is required for exportations to Hong Kong and Macao with the exception of certain commodities which may be shipped under General License GHK and shipments of other nonstrategic commodities valued at \$25 or less. In addition, proposed shipments of strategic commodities to all destinations, except Canada, are carefully scrutinized to assure that the goods will not be transshipped or diverted to unfriendly hands. To prevent frustration of United States export controls, the Department of Commerce is careful to assure that no item of strategic significance is shipped to a country which (1) ships identical or closely similar items to the Soviet bloc, or (2) would use the American item directly in the manufacture of strategic items for the Soviet bloc.

Since August 29, 1957, in accordance with the United States Government's avowed desire to facilitate exports of agricultural commodities and industrial equipment for the benefit of the Polish people and to assist in strengthening Poland's civilian economy, many non-Positive List commodities may be shipped to Poland under general license. However, shipments of Positive List commodities and of a group of non-Positive List commodities of some strategic value continue to require validated licenses.

In order to prevent unauthorized transshipment abroad of commodities of United States origin, the Department of Commerce has regulations covering the movement of such commodities after they leave the United States. These

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destination control regulations prohibit the reexportation of strategic items from the country of ultimate destination unless prior written authorization from the Department of Commerce is obtained. The export control regulations also restrict vessels, aircraft, or other carriers from delivering goods of United States origin to unauthorized destinations. Moreover, the United States participates in the international IC/DV system.

In addition to security controls, it is necessary to administer export controls for short-supply reasons in order to protect the domestic economy of the United States from an excessive drain of scarce materials and to reduce the inflationary impact of abnormal demand. Such controls are usually exercised by means of export programs or quotas fixed by the Secretary of Commerce. At the present time there are no short supply controls.

#### **Transit Controls**

A validated export license is required for the exportation from the United States of certain strategic goods which are destined to a foreign country and which move in transit through the United States. The commodities so controlled are the ones which are identified on the Positive List of Controlled Commodities by the letter "C." In addition, any commodities in transit through the United States to Soviet-bloc destinations require a validated export license. These procedures are used to implement United States participation in the TAC scheme.

#### **Shipping Controls**

Department of Commerce Transportation Order T-1 denies any United States-registered vessel or aircraft authority to carry items (1) listed on the Positive List of Controlled Commodities, (2) arms, ammunition, and implements of war or (3) fissionable material to any Soviet-bloc destination, Hong Kong, or Macao without a validated license issued by the Department of Commerce or by another appropriate licensing agency, or without the express permission of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation. This order includes shipments from foreign ports as well as from the United States.

Department of Commerce Transportation Order T-2 prohibits the transportation of any commodities directly or indirectly to Communist China, North Korea, or areas under their control, by United States-registered vessels or aircraft. It also prohibits American ships and aircraft from calling at any point in Communist China, North Korea, or areas under their control.

A validated license is required for delivery in United States ports of specified types of petroleum and petroleum products to a foreign vessel or aircraft, if the foreign carrier has called at any point under Far Eastern Communist control or at Macao during the 180 days preceding the date on which such commodities are to be laden aboard the vessel or aircraft, or if the carrier will carry any commodities regardless of origin, destined directly or indirectly for any such point, within a period of 120 days in the case of a vessel, or 30 days in the case of an aircraft. If a carrier is registered in or under charter to a Soviet-bloc country or is under charter to a national of a Soviet-bloc country, a validated license must be obtained from the Department of Commerce prior to loading aboard the carrier any petroleum and petroleum products and certain equipment and spare parts.

American petroleum companies at certain foreign ports are prohibited without a Treasury Department authorization from bunkering any vessel bound for a Communist Far Eastern port or Macao or which is carrying goods destined for Communist China or North Korea. Similar restrictions apply to the bunkering by these companies of vessels returning from Communist Far Eastern ports or Macao.

#### **Financial and Transaction Controls**

The Foreign Assets Control Regulations, administered by the Treasury Department, block the assets here of Communist China, North Korea and their nationals,

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and prohibit unlicensed dealings involving property in which Communist China, or North Korea, or their nationals, have any interest. The regulations prevent the use of United States financial facilities by those countries and their nationals. These regulations also prohibit the unlicensed importation of goods of Chinese Communist or North Korean origin.

Treasury regulations also prohibit Americans, including foreign subsidiaries of United States firms, from participating in the purchase or sale of certain important commodities for ultimate shipment from any country outside the U. S. to the countries of the Soviet bloc. Attempts to do the prohibited acts are also covered. These transactions controls, which are complementary to the United States export control laws, are administered by the Treasury Department under Foreign Assets Control Regulations.

**Text of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 [H. R. 4550], Public Law 213, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 644, Approved October 26, 1951**

AN ACT To provide for the control by the United States and cooperating foreign nations of exports to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951."*

**TITLE I—WAR MATERIALS**

SEC. 101. The Congress of the United States, recognizing that in a world threatened by aggression the United States can best preserve and maintain peace by developing maximum national strength and by utilizing all of its resources in cooperation with other free nations, hereby declares it to be the policy of the United States to apply an embargo on the shipment of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, atomic energy materials, petroleum, transportation materials of strategic value, and items of primary strategic significance used in the production of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination, in order to (1) increase the national strength of the United States and of the cooperating nations; (2) impede the ability of nations threatening the security of the United States to conduct military operations; and (3) to assist the people of the nations under the domination of foreign aggressors to reestablish their freedom.

It is further declared to be the policy of the United States that no military, economic, or financial assistance shall be supplied to any nation unless it applies an embargo on such shipments to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination.

This Act shall be administered in such a way as to bring about the fullest support for any resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, supported by the United States, to prevent the shipment of certain commodities to areas under the control of governments engaged in hostilities in defiance of the United Nations.

SEC. 102. Responsibility for giving effect to the purposes of this Act shall be vested in the person occupying the senior position authorized by subsection (e) of section 406 of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, or in any person who may hereafter be charged with principal responsibility for the administration of the provisions of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949. Such person is hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator."

SEC. 103. (a) The Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to determine within thirty days after enactment of this Act after full and complete consideration of the views of the Department of State, Defense, and Commerce; the Economic Cooperation Administration; and any other appropriate agencies, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, which items are, for the purpose of this Act, arms, ammunition, and implements of war, atomic energy materials, petroleum, transportation materials of strategic value, and those items of primary strategic significance used in the production of arms, ammunition, and implements of war which should be embargoed to effectuate the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That such determinations shall be continuously adjusted to current conditions on the basis of investigation and consultation, and that all nations receiving United States military, economic, or financial assistance shall be kept informed of such determinations.

(b) All military, economic, or financial assistance to any nation shall, upon the recommendation of the Administrator, be terminated forthwith if such nation after sixty days from the date of a determination under section 103 (a) knowingly permits the shipment to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination, of any such item which he has determined under section 103 (a) after a full and complete investigation to be included in any of the following categories: Arms, ammunition, and implements of war, atomic energy materials, petroleum, transportation materials of strategic value, and items of primary strategic significance used in the production of arms, ammunition, and implements of war: *Provided*, That the President after receiving the advice of the Administrator and after taking into account the contribution of such country to the mutual security of the free world, the importance of such assistance to the security of the United States, the strategic importance of imports received from countries of the Soviet bloc, and the adequacy of such country's controls over the export to

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the Soviet bloc of items of strategic importance, may direct the continuance of such assistance to a country which permits shipments of items other than arms, ammunition, implements of war, and atomic energy materials when unusual circumstances indicate that the cessation of aid would clearly be detrimental to the security of the United States: *Provided further*, That the President shall immediately report any determination made pursuant to the first proviso of this section with reasons therefor to the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the President shall at least once each quarter review all determinations made previously and shall report his conclusions to the foregoing committees of the House and Senate, which reports shall contain an analysis of the trade with the Soviet bloc of countries for which determinations have been made.

SEC. 104. Whenever military, economic, or financial assistance has been terminated as provided in this Act, such assistance can be resumed only upon determination by the President that adequate measures have been taken by the nation concerned to assure full compliance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 105. For the purposes of this Act the term "assistance" does not include activities carried on for the purpose of facilitating the procurement of materials in which the United States is deficient.

## **TITLE II—OTHER MATERIALS**

SEC. 201. The Congress of the United States further declares it to be the policy of the United States to regulate the export of commodities other than those specified in Title I of this Act to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination, in order to strengthen the United States and other cooperating nations of the free world and to oppose and offset by nonmilitary action acts which threaten the security of the United States and the peace of the world.

SEC. 202. The United States shall negotiate with any country receiving military, economic, or financial assistance arrangements for the recipient country to undertake a program for controlling exports of items not subject to embargo under Title I of this Act, but which in the judgment of the Administrator should be controlled to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination.

SEC. 203. All military, economic, and financial assistance shall be terminated when the President determines that the recipient country

(1) is not effectively cooperating with the United States pursuant to this title, or (2) is failing to furnish to the United States information sufficient for the President to determine that the recipient country is effectively cooperating with the United States.

### TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. All other nations (those not receiving United States military, economic, or financial assistance) shall be invited by the President to cooperate jointly in a group or groups or on an individual basis in controlling the export of the commodities referred to in Title I and Title II of this Act to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination.

SEC. 302. The Administrator with regard to all titles of this Act shall—

- (a) coordinate those activities of the various United States departments and agencies which are concerned with security controls over exports from other countries;
- (b) make a continuing study of the administration of export control measures undertaken by foreign governments in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall report to the Congress from time to time but not less than once every six months recommending action where appropriate; and
- (c) make available technical advice and assistance on export control procedures to any nation desiring such cooperation.

SEC. 303. The provisions of subsection (a) of section 403, of section 404, and of subsection (c) and (d) of section 406 of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949 (Public Law 329, Eighty-first Congress), as amended, insofar as they are consistent with this Act, shall be applicable to this Act. Funds made available for the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, shall be available for carrying out this Act in such amounts as the President shall direct.

SEC. 304. In every recipient country where local currency is made available for local currency expenses of the United States in connection with assistance furnished by the United States, the local currency administrative and operating expenses incurred in the administration of this Act shall be charged to such local currency funds to the extent available.

Sec. 305. Subsection (d) of section 117 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 (Public Law 472, Eightieth Congress), as amended, and subsection (a) of section 1302 of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951 (Public Law 45, Eighty-second Congress), are repealed.